

Induct. Miss. A-IV-27 108

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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*Does it pay?* It is this question which we have to answer when we ask our friends to give sixty thousand dollars a year to the Hampton School, or to give such an endowment as will maintain the work in perpetuity.

The facts upon which we base our reply are these :

There is, in recent American history, no more remarkable development than the Southern Free School system, through which it is estimated that five millions of dollars are annually expended for the Education of seven millions of Negroes ; nearly two millions of which amount comes directly from the taxation of Negroes themselves.

In the country districts, which contain the majority and the best material of the colored population, the teacher is usually the only fit and available leader. He and he only, can start Sunday schools and Temperance Societies, can initiate sound Christian work, and overcome the hostile influence of the "old time religion" and its votaries.

In the earlier stages of a people's progress, the teacher's sphere is in the field, shop, church and home, as much as in the school house. In the past eighteen years our army of graduates has done this many-sided work among a benighted people thirsting for knowledge. They have secured the good will of all true men, and peace and progress have followed them.

Is there any sounder policy, any more comprehensive philanthropy than that which shall firmly establish such schools as Hampton and enable them to pour into this mass of ignorance an annual stream of self-reliant young men and women whose training has included the whole range of practical living ? The South calls for over twice as many teachers as can be supplied for its 15,000 Negro schools : there are over 2000 in Virginia alone.

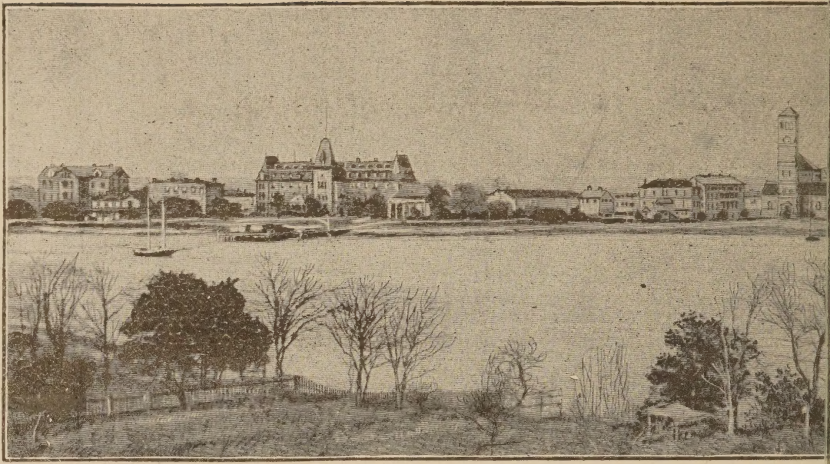
For the Red race of our country, there is promise of a hopeful future. It has always improved under good guidance and needs only a fair chance. The Dawes' Bill has created a crisis, to which other causes are contributing. Game has disappeared, civilization is advancing and destruction or progress are the alternatives. There is a better public sentiment, more earnest, Christian effort than ever.

[See 4th page.]

SESSION OF 1887-8; THE 20TH YEAR.

Negro students, 416; Indian students, 136; total 597. All but 17 are boarders and represent 13 States and Territories; average age 17 years. Officers, teachers, managers and assistants 80.

"FOR THE INDIAN, LABOR MUST BE.—FOR THE



Winona Lodge—Indian Girls. Virginia Hall—Colored Girls. Library. Sto  
Griggs Hall. Principal's House. King's Chapel Hospital, in rear. Wigwam—In  
Colored Girls Cottage. Gymnasium, in rear. Memor  
Six Cottages for Indian families in rear. In the rear are Barn, Stables, Carpenter, Blacks  
150 acres of land for Dairy, Truck and general Farming. The

*Principal*, S. C. ARMSTRONG.

*Vice Principal*, H. B. FRISSELL.

*Treasurer*, F. N. GILMAN.

Hampton Normal and Agricultural

Devoted to the Negro

TRUSTEES.

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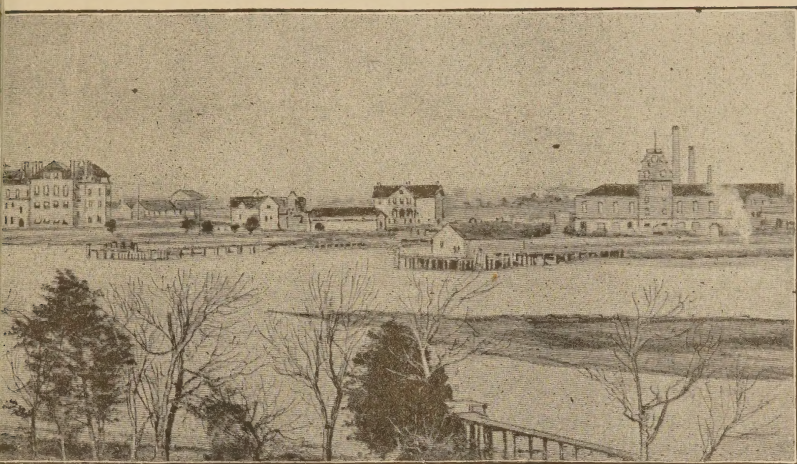
The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute stands on the shores of Hampton Creek, a little below the town of Hampton, Va., two and a half miles from Fort Monroe, on an estate of one hundred and fifty acres, once known as "Little Scotland," and during the war known as "Camp Hamilton," where as many as 10,000 sick and wounded Union Soldiers were cared for at one time.

The first slaves brought to America were landed a few miles off, on the James River; here the earliest English civilization on this continent was established, and here it first came into contact with the Indian race. The second Protestant church built in America stands in the town; and here the first Indian child was baptized into the Christian faith.

During the war, Hampton, Va., was regarded by the freedmen as a city of refuge. Here they were first set free. In the neighborhood, a great number of "contrabands" collected, and were protected and provided for by the Government, and the first school for freedmen was established among them. The beauty and healthfulness of the spot; its accessibility by water and railroad communication, as well to Northern markets as to the region of the Chesapeake Bay and the whole of Virginia, the Atlantic States, and recently by the Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western Railroads (parts of trans-continental lines),



NEGRO, LABOR MUST BE FREE." (Garfield.)



[PLATE FROM THE "CHRISTIAN UNION"]

Industrial Hall—Workshops. Graves and Marquand Cottages—Colored Boys. Pierce Machine Shop, Academic Hall—Class Rooms. Parsonage. Huntingdon Industrial Works, chapel. Technical Shop and Indian Training Shop, in rear. Wheelwright, Tin, Shoe and Harness Shops; menway Farm" of 600 acres, 4 miles distant, is cultivated by students.

ural Institute, Hampton, Va.  
and Indian Races.

#### OUR NEEDS.

- 1st. Annual Scholarships of \$70.
  - 2d. Permanent Scholarships of \$1,500.
  - 3d. Gifts for the general work of the School.
  - 4th. A partial Endowment Fund of \$500,000.
- Amount to be annually raised from charity, \$60,000.

to all the Southern and Western States, with the density of the colored population in it vicinity and within easy reach, amounting to two millions of Negroes, have marked it out as a suitable centre for a great educational work. In April, 1868, the school was opened with fifteen scholars, on a manual labor basis.

In June, 1870, the Institute received a charter from the General Assembly of Virginia, creating a corporation, giving power to the trustees to choose their own successors, and to hold property without taxation. They number seventeen, and now hold and control the entire property of the school. Their corporate title is "The Trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute." No denomination has a majority on the Board of Trustees. This school is devoted to Christian education, but is conducted in the interest of no sect. Its not a government school.

We aim by training the hand, the head and the heart, to fit selected youth of the Negro and Indian races to be examples to, and teachers of, their people. Already over 700 colored and 150 qualified Indian workers have been sent to the Southern and Western fields helping their people, whose condition calls urgently for a practical education. Virginia alone needs over 2,000 competent Negro teachers, and cannot get them. Citizenship is upon the Indian for better or worse. Only State aid and private benevolence combined (the latter for its moral influence and freedom from politics), can lift the black and red races to a Christian civilization.

#### FORM OF BEQUEST.

*I give and devise to the Trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va., the sum of .....dollars, payable etc.. etc.*

and pressing need of more than three times the number of workers for and amount of resources now applied to this race, both on the part of the government and of the people.

Ten years' experience at Hampton has proven the industrial, mental and moral capacity of the Indian. Of the fairly educated one hundred and fifty who have returned to their homes, in Dakota territory alone, four-fifths have done well as teachers, farmers, government employees and laborers of different kinds. Their material salvation lies in becoming a farming people among whom shall be a few having such advanced education as shall fit them to become teachers and leaders. Living for a time among the farmers of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, as do many of the students of Carlisle and Hampton, is found to be the best possible training for them. Laziness and liquor are their worst enemies, and only a practical Christian education can enable them to overcome these. Never did they so much need this as now; never were they so ready to walk the white man's way. Their future lies in the hands of the American people; it is for them to say whether extermination or education shall be the policy of the nation. It is not the work of the government alone; for the government cannot do missionary work. It is the people's duty to Christianize the Indian and the Negro.

For both of these races, Hampton finds, after twenty years of experience, that as a moral force, the labor plan can hardly be over-rated. Cost what it may, it is paid back again and again into the nation's life and treasury through the hands of the strong, sensible, self-supporting young men and women who could never be what they are, without the training which makes their yearly earnings in our various school industries amount to nearly \$50,000. We are fairly started upon a path which will lead, I believe, to the solution of the labor problem of this country—that of salvation by hard work and by hard study.

Will it pay to ensure our continuance?

Contributions may be sent by check on any bank, or by postal order to the order of the Principal or of F. N. Gilman, Treasurer, at Hampton, Va.

The entire school "plant" has cost over \$500,000 and is free from permanent debt; the property is well insured. A copy of the charter and full Annual Reports will be sent on application.

S. C. ARMSTRONG,

*Principal.*

*Hampton N. & A. Institute, May, 1888.*

Normal School Printing Office. Printed by Students.